

*Linnaea Americana* Forbes, of boreal America, extending south to New Jersey and Colorado.

*Linnaea longiflora* (Torr.) Howell (*L. borealis* var. *longiflora* Torr.), of western America and eastern Asia.

There seems to be still a fourth undescribed species, judging from rather fragmentary specimens from Kamchatka and neighboring islands. These have very small flowers and leaves, scarcely larger than those of the common cranberry.

## SHORTER NOTES

A KENTUCKY CORNEL.—Several months since, Miss Sadie F. Price sent me flowering specimens of a *Cornus*, which she had found growing on river banks near Bowling Green. Later, at my request, she furnished me with fruiting specimens from the same locality. This material is, apparently, not referable to any species thus far described, and may hereafter be known as :

**Cornus Priceae.**—A branching shrub 1–2.5 m. tall, with red and finely pubescent twigs. Leaves numerous ; blades elliptic to ovate-elliptic or ovate, 5–12 cm. long, rather leathery, usually acuminate, deep green and roughish-pubescent above, pale and more copiously, but rather softly pubescent and prominently veined beneath ; petioles 1–2 cm. long, pubescent like the twigs : corymbs 2–3 cm. broad during anthesis, 4–6 cm. broad at maturity : peduncles and pedicels closely and harshly pubescent : sepals triangular : corolla white, about 7 mm. broad : petals 4, oblong-lanceolate to linear-lanceolate : filaments slightly shorter than the petals : drupes about 3 mm. in diameter, subglobose, white ; stone about 2 mm. in diameter, scarcely longer than broad, faintly pitted.

On bluffs of the Barren River, near Bowling Green, Kentucky. The species flowers late in the spring and matures its fruit about the middle of the summer. The fruiting specimens I have were collected on July 27th. The specimens on which the species is founded are preserved in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

*Cornus Priceae* is related to *Cornus asperifolia* and *C. microcarpa*. Its leaves somewhat resemble those of the former spe-

cies, while its fruit is more like that of the latter, especially in size. The newly described species is peculiar in that it bears smaller fruit than any other North American cornel. Heretofore, *Cornus microcarpa* of the southeastern Gulf States was characteristic in bearing the smallest fruit, but the drupes of *C. Priceae* average about one third smaller and have a very differently shaped stone.—JOHN K. SMALL.

A NEW CRATAEGUS FROM WASHINGTON.—*Crataegus Piperi*. A much branched shrub 2–3 m. high. Bark of older stems light gray, that of the younger twigs brown, the lenticels conspicuous, the branches of the season and the inflorescence strigose-villous; thorns 3–5 cm. long, dark brown, shining, straight or nearly so, rather slender, somewhat reflexed: petioles 1.5–2 cm. long, bearing several glands; leaf-blades broadly oval in outline, sparingly strigose on both sides, dark and glossy above, paler and dull beneath, incised and doubly serrate at and above the middle, but merely serrate on the cuneate base; teeth sharp and gland-tipped; apex short-acuminate: corymbs 4–12-flowered; pedicels and hypanthium densely villous: sepals about 4 mm. long, prominently glandular-dentate: fruit spherical or nearly so, about 12 mm. in diameter, coral-red, sparingly pubescent even when mature.

On springy gravelly hillsides, Pullman, Washington, C. V. Piper, no. 1535 (type specimen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden). Professor Piper writes that the foliage turns dull brown in autumn.—N. L. BRITTON.

CIRCAEA FRUIT DEVOID OF HOOKED BRISTLES.\*—Several specimens of a smooth-fruited *Circaea* were found July 29, 1900, when a small party of us were collecting in some low woods, bordering Ten-mile creek, about three miles west of Toledo, Ohio. These plants enjoyed the same rich alluvial deposits with *C. Lutetiana*, which appeared in abundance.

Careful observation was necessary to detect the smooth-fruited form, and it seems likely that this plant is much more common

\* One of the specimens mentioned by Mr. Burglehaus was exhibited to the Club at the meeting of February 12, 1901. It is interesting as necessitating a modification of the characters of *Circaea*, the fruits being entirely smooth and glabrous. Otherwise, as Mr. Burglehaus remarks, the plant is essentially identical with the North American *C. Lutetiana*; it also matches a specimen received by Dr. Torrey from Agardh, collected in Scania, Sweden, and named *C. intermedia*, but the true *C. intermedia* Ehrh., from Central Europe, is evidently different.—N. L. BRITTON.

than is supposed but is mistaken for *C. Lutetiana*, which it so closely resembles.—F. H. BURGLEHAUS.

THE MIGNONETTE AS CLASS ILLUSTRATION FOR ASCENT OF SAP.—The garden mignonette when in flower is a suitable plant with which to test the upward flow of liquid in cut stems, and by means of it, when the inflorescence is many inches long, the rate of ascent may, in some measure, be obtained without destroying the stem. This is because the petals are delicately fringed with white, and into these the liquid will pass and quickly show a beautiful color, whether blue, red, or other that may be used. The fine somewhat spatulate lobes of the corolla will first show the color in the main vein, but shortly after it will increase and become diffused throughout all the middle of the lobe, the outermost and purely cellular portion being the last to be tinged. Methyl-blue has proved the most striking color for class illustration.—BYRON D. HALSTED.

A RARE PLANT FROM WESTERN TEXAS.—Last summer, when collecting in western Texas, I found a parasite on *Dalea formosa*, which I took first, after a careless examination, for a *Cuscuta*. But in the winter, when I studied my plants from western Texas more carefully, I found that it was a very different plant and was more related to the Loranthaceae than to anything else. Lately I purchased the *Plantae Novae Thurberianae* and here I found my plant described by Dr. Asa Gray as *Pilostyles Thurberi* (now *Apodanthes Thurberi* B. & H.). This plant is the only representative of the Rafflesiaceae in the United States. It was first collected by Mr. Thurber on *Dalea Emoryi*, along the Gila River, in western Arizona.—HENRY EGGERT.

## REVIEWS

### THE GENUS LYCOPodium: A CRITICISM

BY FRANCIS E. LLOYD

The part of Engler and Prantl's *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* dealing with the Lycopodiaceae \* has lately appeared, and

\* E. Pritzel. Lycopodiaceae. Engler & Prantl, *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* 1<sup>4</sup>: 563-606. 1900.